

THEY WORK HARD

Much Business the Record of House and Senate.

Discussions on Important Measures—House Rejects Counsel of Ministry.

SENATE.

Ninety-first Day, May 31.

A message was read by Minister Cooper from President Dole extending the session of the Legislature not exceeding 30 days.

On the third reading of the opium bill there was considerable discussion and several amendments. One of these amendments proposed by Senator Lyman and unanimously carried was to the effect that it shall not be lawful to enroll upon the list the name of any minor or any person not already accustomed to use or to smoke opium.

Attorney-General Smith argued for a discretionary power to be given the Opium Board. The wording of the act had been construed by many well thinking men to mean that it was compulsory on the Board to issue licenses. This feeling would be dispelled by discretionary power being placed in the Board.

Minister Damon spoke in opposition to the opium bill. He said that acting on his conscience he could not permit the bill to go upon the statute books without entering his protest. He said that an endeavor was being made to establish a Republic, the Government was beset by influences that threatened to prevent it from remaining an independent Republic. He pointed to the philanthropic work being conducted in the country, to its industrial and educational progress. In face of this noble work the Government proposed to legalize a traffic than which no evil was greater.

Provision was made that the law should not apply to physicians and druggists who shall lawfully import and prescribe opium as now provided for and regulated by law. The Attorney-General's motion to change the rate of duty to be charged for opium from three dollars a pound to two dollars a pound was lost.

The Attorney-General objected to the provision in the bill permitting the Board to furnish opium to the captain and surgeon of any vessel bound for a foreign port for use on such vessel. He said there was serious objection to allowing the impression to get abroad that this Government proposed to establish an emporium for opium. On his motion the clause was stricken out.

A section was added providing that all smuggled opium seized shall be forfeited to the Board of Health and all opium now in the possession of the Board or hereafter coming into possession shall be used for the purposes of the bill.

A section was added and referred to the special opium committee for a \$10,000 appropriation to put the provisions in operation.

HOUSE.

Speaker Kaulukou again took his seat in the chair after an absence of a week.

Rep. Atkinson reported as follows for the Committee on Foreign Affairs to whom was referred Senate bill 21, cable act:

"Your committee has given very careful consideration to bill 21, and its provisions and can see nothing objectionable. These islands need a cable. It is the most necessary institution outside of a sturdy population that we can have for the general prosperity. Your committee has considered the possible misuse of franchises which might result from hasty legislation upon so important a matter. Your committee upon the most careful and thorough investigation, cannot see where present advantage can possibly wreck future prospects. The bill under consideration does not give an exclusive franchise between the Islands and the United States. The exclusive franchise is only asked for between the Islands and Japan, and the stations between these Islands and Japan are above the tenth north parallel of latitude, and the length of time is but 20 years. The penalties for commencing the line and perpetration of privilege, are ample.

"Your committee finds that bill No. 25, merely makes changes in the existing law to make it harmonize with the provisions in Senate bill 21.

"Your committee therefore recommends that both bills pass."

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Gear asked for the withdrawal of the report of the Finance Committee on the various departments of the Postal Bureau. Granted. He then read the following additional report, explaining and correcting statements made in the first report:

J. L. KAULUKOU, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir:—The majority of your Finance Committee since submitting our report upon the expert work done upon the

books of the Postal Bureau, beg to submit the following supplementary report, in regard to the Postal Savings Bank:

Upon examination we find that some of the statements in regard to the Postal Savings Bank are incorrect.

The present Superintendent was not obliged to copy the work of his predecessor in the new books opened by him, nor did he copy the same. The new books were opened according to the statement of the present Superintendent for the following reasons:

1st. Because two of the books were full, and it was therefore absolutely necessary.

2nd. Because it was desirable to open up separate nationality ledgers.

3rd. Because in the printed ledgers the debit and credit sides are reversed—and have been since the inspection of the books when the Postal Savings was first opened. This is greatly confusing to any bookkeeper. The manner of Ledger Ruling referred to in the expert's report is found to go back to the year 1893.

The additions, footings and rulings where errors occur have in nearly all cases been the work of subordinates. Your committee have found that two and three men have been working on the same books and we would deprecate such a method.

Sufficient appropriation should be granted for the Savings Bank to allow a first-class bookkeeper to devote his entire time to the bookkeeping pure and simple. We believe that the Postal Savings Bank has been greatly hampered during the past few years through lack of a sufficient number of competent assistants. This would give the superintendent of the bank sufficient time to inspect and check the detail work for which he is responsible.

The statement that the headings of different accounts are incomplete refers to Trustee Accounts where the names of the parties for whom the deposits are trustees have been omitted. It is claimed that as the trustees are the only parties who can draw out the trust funds it is necessary to fill in the names of the parties for whom the parties are trustees, more especially as declarations are all on file showing the nature of such trusts, and the numbers of the Pass Books identify the same. Your committee believe that the better plan is to show the names of those for whom the deposits are trustees in the ledger headings.

The erasures and corrections noted are of minor importance and have been explained to your committee. The complaints as to illegible writing is due to the individuality of the handwriting and is hardly a matter to speak of as a very short time is required to become acquainted with the characteristics of same.

In regard to the \$300 referred to in the former report of your committee, we desire to more specifically state the facts in the case.

On June 2, 1895, there was a shortage of \$100 in the cash of the day's work and as the error could not be found an entry was made that day in the cash book stating that if not found in checking it would be made good, said entry being signed by the responsible clerk in the office. A similar error and entry was made on February 8, 1897. The Cash Book on these two days shows that the cash was handled by two or three clerks, but as the head clerk was responsible, he quite properly assumed such responsibility over his signature in writing, at the close of the day's work.

These errors cannot be definitely settled without checking all of the pass books. This is very difficult to effect. The Postmaster General has advertised for all pass books to be sent in for the purposes of computing interest and checking, but only a portion of them have been received as the result of such effort.

In conclusion we would request that this report be attached to and made a part of our former report as explanatory of the same. Respectfully submitted,

A. V. GEAR,

J. D. PARIS,

Committee of Finance.

Honolulu, May 26, 1898.

This was ordered printed and added to the first report.

Upon motion of Rep. Atkinson, Senate acts 21 and 45, relating to cable, were taken up for consideration. Rep. Achi moved that action be deferred on account of the fact that the Cabinet was supposed to be against the passage of the acts. As there were none of the Ministers present the matter should not be taken up. This motion did not prevail and the bill was read section by section.

There was a sharp debate on Senate bill 21, relating to the cable. Ministers Damon and Cooper and about half the members took a hand. It was a repetition of the Senate brush. The Ministry and five House members were against the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the House, the following petition was read:

"To the Honorable, the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

"This memorial from the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands respectfully represents that we are deeply interested in the maintenance of a high standard of morality and purity in the character and homes of the people of this community.

"We feel deeply the wrong and injury which has found advocates and champions in the introduction of a bill to license the sale of opium. Against such a measure we entered our most earnest protest when such license was favored by H. M. Queen Liliuokalani, and in such protest we had then the earnest support of some who would now seem to favor the licensed sale of a drug whose deleterious influences have been manifested and condemned as ruinous to health, industry and happiness among just such classes of population as are so numerous in this country. We are convinced that it destroys the vigor of manhood the vitality of the race, the progress of society, the order of the family, and interferes with the administration of

the Government. And we herewith present our protest against encouragement of iniquity by law and remonstrance against the passage of the proposed bill to license the sale of opium.

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

"The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands by its President and Secretary, as per vote of the Board at the meeting held this 31st day of May, 1898.

"MARY KNIGHT HYDE,

"SARAH D. ANDREWS,

Rep. Kaul moved to lay the petition on the table to be considered with any opium bill. Carried.

Senate bill 45, relating to the construction and maintenance of telegraph cables in the Pacific, read second time and passed. Third reading set for Thursday.

Third reading and passage of House bill 34, relating to employment agency. Rep. Loebenstein moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill but no one seconded the motion.

Senate bill 34, relating to helms and punonhuas passed third reading unanimously.

INCOME TAX ACT

Has Good Majority on Third Reading in House.

Opium Bill Being Revised in Senate. Rapid Transit Petition—Employment Agency.

SENATE.

Ninety-first Day, June 1.

A communication was read from Minister Cooper notifying the Senate that the President had signed the bill relating to appeals and bills of exception.

The special Opium Committee reported favorably on the sections of the Opium Bill. A section was added appropriating \$10,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act. Provision was made for using the money received from sale of opium by the Board of Health with reports to the Treasury Department. The bill was then referred to the Revision Committee.

A petition, containing something over 1000 names favoring the passage of the Rapid Transit bill, was presented by Senator Baldwin and received.

Senator Wright was added to the Finance Committee for the balance of the session in place of Senator Waterhouse.

The House bill establishing a general employment agency passed first reading was read by title and referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

At 10:55 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House, Rep. Gear asked that, in justice to all parties concerned, the Finance Committee be allowed to withdraw the two reports on the Postal Bureau, the expert's part excepted, in order that a new report might be presented and a bill relating to the Postal Bureau introduced. Granted.

An extra item of \$150 was inserted in the current account bill for lights at Hookena landing.

The proposed item of \$150 for lights at the landing at Kailua did not pass. Minister Damon asked for an increase from \$5,000 to \$15,000 of the special mail carriage (foreign) item. Referred.

The Government asked for \$120,000 instead of \$100,000 for roads and bridges on this island. Referred.

The item relating to lighting streets other than Honolulu and Hilo was raised from \$1000 to \$1500.

Minister Cooper asked that the item for the maintenance of hospitals be raised from \$14,000 to \$16,000. Referred to the Health Committee.

An extra item of \$500 for street signs and numbers proposed by Minister Cooper, was inserted in the bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The much discussed Income Tax Bill came up in third reading. Rep. Loebenstein made another speech, characterizing the bill as an unjust measure. The vote on third reading was 9 to 3 in favor of passage.

House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the State was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeler Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



DON CARLOS, THE SPANISH PRETENDER.

Not only are the Spanish threatened with troubles from without, but are fearful of what may occur from within their own country. Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne, and leader of the Carlist faction, is the thorn in the flesh of the Spanish Government. This man has been a menace to the integrity of the Spanish throne for a score of years. He possesses immeasurable influence among the people. It is said there are over 2,000 Carlist clubs in Spain.

Carlos claims to be the legitimate King of Spain through the titles of Charles VII. His father, Don Juan, was a brother of Charles VI. His mother was Archduchess Marie Teresa of Austria. He was married in 1867 to Margaret de Bourbon, the Princess of Parma, daughter of Duke Ferdinand Charles III, and sister of the late Comte de Chambord. This is the first time since the death of Alfonso XII, that Carlos has come forward as an active pretender.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

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PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

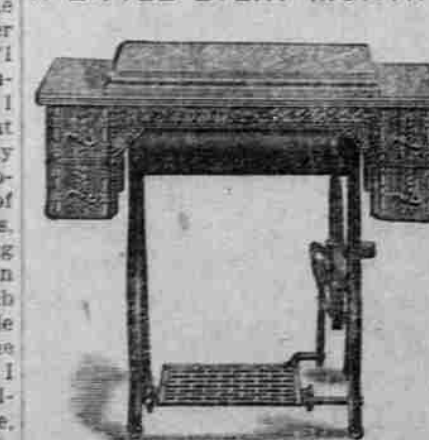
You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

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Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



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All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

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L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

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TIMELY TOPICS

May 30, 1898.

Victor Safes

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The manufacturers of this safe have made a careful study of the requirements of the different safes and classes and as a result the VICTOR SAFE has supplied the vacancy.

Aside from the regular six sizes we carry in stock, we can order any style of safe required and have it divided to suit the purchaser.

In our office we are using one of the regular make, and for convenience it cannot be touched by any safe we have ever seen.

All VICTOR SAFES are made of the best materials known to the trade and only skilled workmen are employed.

Every part is made by the VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO., from the raw material and are thoroughly tested before and after construction.

One of the best recommendations for these safes is that other safe companies often use the VICTOR SAFE as a criterion as being not only burglar, but fire-proof.

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